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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

# Creighton University

Omaha, Nebraska.

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Creighton College of Law

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Announcement 1906-7





# **For Special Information**

CONCERNING THE

## **COLLEGE OF LAW**

APPLY TO

**T. J. MAHONEY, DEAN,**

**PAXTON BLOCK, OMAHA.**

—OR—

**E. F. McCARTNEY, REGISTRAR,**

**CREIGHTON COLLEGE OF LAW,**

**210 SOUTH 18TH STREET,**

**OMAHA.**

## CALENDAR.

1906.

September 17-18—Monday and Tuesday, Entrance Examinations and Registration.

September 19—Wednesday, First Semester begins.

September 21—Friday, 11 a.m., opening address, the Dean.

November 28, Wednesday, to December 3d, Monday—Thanksgiving Recess.

December 21—Friday, Christmas Holidays begin.

1907.

January 2—Wednesday, Christmas Holidays end.

January 3—Thursday, Classes resumed.

January 21, Monday, to 26, Saturday—First Semester examinations.

January 28—Monday—Second Semester begins.

March 29, Friday, to April 2, Tuesday—Easter recess.

June 6, 13th—Second Semester Examinations.

June 14—Commencement.

June 15—Summer Vacation begins.

September 18—Reopening of Classes.

THE  
CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF LAW

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BOARD OF REGENTS.

REV. M. J. O'CONNOR, S. J., *President*

T. J. MAHONEY, *Dean of the College of Law*

LEE S. ESTELLE      C. J. SMYTH      JOHN L. KENNEDY

F. H. GAINES

## Faculty and Lecturers of the College of Law.

M. P. DOWLING, **PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.**

T. J. MAHONEY, **Dean** and *Professor of International and Administrative Law*

C. J. SMYTH, **Associate Dean** and *Professor of Code Pleading and Quasi Contracts.* (Selected cases and practical exercises. Keener's "Cases on Quasi Contracts")

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JUDGE IRVING F. BAXTER, *Professor of Public Utility Corporations.* (Beale's and Wyman's "Cases on Public Service Corporations")

JOHN A. BENNEWITZ, *Assistant Professor of Torts.* ("Cases on Torts," Ames, vol. 1, 2d ed.; Smith, vol. 2)

J. J. BOUCHER, *Professor of Agency and Conflict of Laws.* (Wambaugh's "Cases on Agency." Beale's "Cases on the Conflict of Laws")

R. W. BRECKENRIDGE, *Professor of Insurance.* (Wambaugh's "Cases on Insurance")

HARRISON C. BROME, *Professor of Mortgages.* [No text book]

CHARLES E. CLAPP, *Professor of Bankruptcy.* (Williston's "Cases on Bankruptcy")

WILLIAM J. COAD, *Professor of Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity.* (Ames' "Cases on Equity Jurisdiction")

FRANK CRAWFORD, *Professor of Evidence.* (Thayer's "Cases on Evidence")

JUDGE GEORGE A. DAY, *Professor of Suretyship.* (Ames' "Cases on Suretyship")

JUDGE LEE ESTELLE, *Professor of Criminal Law.* (Beale's "Cases on Criminal Law")

FRANK H. GAINES, *Professor of Property.* (Gray's "Cases on Property," vols. 3 and 4)

JUDGE HOWARD KENNEDY, JR., *Professor of Constitutional Law.* (Thayer's "Cases on Constitutional Law")

J. A. C. KENNEDY, *Professor of Private and Municipal Corporations.* (Smith's "Cases on Private Corporations," 2d ed. Smith's "Cases on Municipal Corporations")

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- HERBERT P. LEAVITT, *Professor of Bills and Notes*. (Ames' "Cases on Bills and Notes")
- PAUL L. MARTIN, *Professor of Property and Contracts*. (Williston's "Cases on Contracts." Gray's "Cases on Property," vols. 1 and 2, 2d ed.)
- HARLEY G. MOORHEAD, *Professor of Sales and Domestic Relations*. (Burdick's "Cases on Sales." Woodruff's "Cases on Domestic Relations")
- JUDGE WILLIAM H. MUNGER, *Professor of Jurisdiction and Procedure of Federal Courts*. (No text book)
- DAN J. RILEY, *Assistant Professor of Criminal Law*. (Beale's "Cases on Criminal Law")
- JOHN A. RINE, *Assistant Professor of Code Pleading and Quasi Contracts*
- ED P. SMITH, *Professor of Trusts*. (Ames' "Cases on Trusts")
- SYDNEY W. SMITH, *Assistant Professor of Property*. (Gray's "Cases on Property," vols. 3 and 4)
- JUDGE DUNCAN M. VINSONHALER, *Professor of Torts and Probate Procedure*. (Ames' "Cases on Torts," vol. 1, (2d ed.); Smith, vol. 2.)
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#### LECTURERS.

FRANCIS ALBERT BROGAN	WILLIAM F. GURLEY
ISAAC E. CONGDON	JOHN L. KENNEDY
JAMES P. ENGLISH	WILLIAM D. MCHUGH
JACOB W. FAWCETT	WILLIAM A. REDICK
CHARLES J. GREENE	JAMES M. WOOLWORTH
CARL C. WRIGHT	

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E. F. McCARTNEY, - REGISTRAR  
 AMY T. BYRNE, - CLERK



THE CREIGHTON COLLEGE OF LAW



## The Creighton University College of Law.

This department of the University was opened in October, 1904. It occupies the Edward Creighton Institute, a building 66 by 126 feet, four stories and basement, recently erected on Eighteenth street, opposite the City Hall, for the joint use of the Law and Dental Departments.

The law library is located in the front part of the second story of this building and is flanked on one side by a reading room for the use of the members of the Omaha bar, together with two dictation rooms for their exclusive use, and on the other by a study room for the students of law. A commodious lobby opening from the elevator and staircase gives access to the library and reading rooms. On the other side of the staircase a room, twenty by sixty-six feet, suitably furnished, is set apart for smoking and lounging. The office of the Secretary opens out into this room as well as into the reading room and lobby.

A large lecture room, twenty-six by fifty-one feet, and two smaller ones, each twenty-six by twenty-five feet, furnish ample facilities for all the classes. A Faculty room is so situated as to afford ready access to each of the lecture rooms.

A Hall, fifty by sixty-three feet, on the lower floor, with two adjacent rooms, each twenty by twenty-six feet, which can be opened up on occasions so as to increase the facilities of the assembly hall, are for the use of both the Law and Dental Departments. These

two smaller rooms can also be used for Committee meetings, private classes, consultations and other purposes.

### THE LAW LIBRARY.

At a meeting of the Bar Association of Omaha and Douglas County, held January 14, 1905, an association was formed for the establishment of a Law Library to be located in the Creighton University College of Law Building. The University proposed to furnish free of charge the rooms required, together with light, heat and janitor service, and also agreed to take one-fourth of the stock to be issued. In consideration of the accommodations furnished to the Library and its patrons, the stock held by the University is exempt from all payment of dues and the professors and students have free access to the Library and are entitled to use it without charge. The authorities of the University and the legal fraternity are both equally pleased with the arrangement, the former because at the very beginning of the Law School they are enabled to enjoy the advantages of a large and complete library, which they would ultimately be required to establish whether the Bar Association took action or not; and the latter because they feel that the initiative of the University and its generous proposition enabled them to enlist many subscribers to the fund necessary to the success of the enterprise.

The capital stock was placed at \$25,000 and with a portion of this amount promptly paid in, the Association purchased for \$10,000 cash the excellent library of the New York Life Building. Several thousand more were spent in completing the records, in replacing and repairing worn out volumes and in purchasing such new books as were needed for an up-to-date law library.

## LOCATION.

Located on Eighteenth Street, between Douglas and Farnam Streets, the new building is directly opposite the City Hall, within a block of the Douglas County Court House, within a block or two of the Bee Building, New York Life Building and Paxton Block, which contain most of the law offices. It is not more than two blocks distant from any of the principal car lines of the city.

## ADVANTAGES.

The College enjoys many advantages by reason of its location in a large city having extensive commercial interests. Courts are sitting daily, and students have excellent opportunities for observing the work of the Courts in all kinds of litigation. Omaha is an attractive city for student residence; the climate is favorable to intellectual exertion all the year round. Students also have opportunities to connect themselves with the offices of able lawyers, where they may familiarize themselves with the practical details of litigation and the actual conduct of legal business.

## ADMISSION.

The following persons are admitted without examination:

Graduates of recognized Universities and Colleges.

Holders of State Teachers' certificates.

Graduates of accredited Normal Schools, High Schools, Academic and High School departments of Colleges, or their equivalents.

All other applicants must be examined on the entire subject matter required for admission, except when they can present satisfactory certificates for portions of work required for admission, in which case they will be admitted partly on examination and partly on certificate.

No one who is deficient in grammar, spelling, punctuation, paragraphing, or who otherwise betrays a notable lack of liberal culture, is eligible for admission.

No applicant should be under eighteen years of age.

The amount of preparatory knowledge required for admission is outlined by a recent act of the Legislature of Nebraska, which declares that no one can be admitted to the bar without possessing, in addition to requisite legal attainments, a preliminary education equivalent to that acquired by three years study in some high school accredited by the State Department of Public Instruction. This law practically defines the minimum of knowledge necessary for unconditional admission into any Law School. The entrance requirements for admission to Creighton University Law School differ but little from those demanded by the College of Literature, Science and Law, as laid down in the Nebraska High School Manual, issued by the State Department of Education and the University of Nebraska.

For full admission without condition, each candidate's credits must equal twenty-eight points, or a total of one hundred and forty recitations or credit hours.

Conditional admission is permitted on a minimum of twenty credit points, or one hundred recitation hours.

In special cases, upon the written recommendation of a school superintendent or a principal, candidates



*Thomas Arkle Clark,*

are admitted with less than the required number of points; but the student admitted conditionally must remove the conditions as soon as possible, and in no case shall a degree be granted till all conditions are removed.

A credit point means the work of five recitations per week, of not less than forty minutes, during one semester of at least eighteen weeks.

The requirements for entrance on certificate, or examination, or partly on certificate and partly on examination, are as follows:

REQUIRED SUBJECTS—10 POINTS.

Required (10 points)	Points
<b>Algebra</b> (to simultaneous quadratics), 1 year, 5 hours a week .....	2
<b>Geometry</b> (plane), 1 year, 5 hours a week.....	2
<b>History</b> (American or European), 1 year, 5 hours a week .....	2
<b>English</b> (composition, precepts and literature), 2 years, 5 hours a week .....	4

In addition to the above required subjects, applicants must present evidence of preparation for work equal to eighteen credit points to be chosen from the following list:

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS—18 POINTS.

Optional (18 points)	Points
<b>Algebra</b> (simultaneous quadratics through logarithms), $\frac{1}{2}$ year, 5 hours a week .....	1
<b>Bookkeeping</b> , $\frac{1}{2}$ year, 5 hours a week .....	1

## OPTIONAL SUBJECTS—18 POINTS.

(Continued)

Optional (18 points)	Points
<b>English</b> , 1 year, 5 hours a week.....	2
<b>French</b> , 2 or 3 years, 5 hours a week .....	4 or 6
<b>Geometry</b> (solid), $\frac{1}{2}$ year, 5 hours a week.....	1
<b>German</b> , 2 or three years, 5 hours a week.....	4 or 6
<b>Greek</b> , 2 or 3 years, 5 hours a week.....	4 or 6
<b>History</b> , 2 years, 5 hours a week.....	4
<b>Latin</b> , 4 years, 5 hours a week .....	8
<b>Natural Science</b> (botany, zoology), 1 year, 5 hours a week .....	2
<b>Physical Science</b> (chemistry, physics), 1 year, 5 hours a week .....	2
<b>Trigonometry</b> (plane), $\frac{1}{2}$ year, 5 hours a week.....	1
<b>Astronomy</b>	} $\frac{1}{2}$ year, 5 hours a week, not more than 3 points accepted, each..... 1
<b>Civics</b>	
<b>Geology</b>	
<b>Physical Geography</b>	
<b>Physiology and Hygiene</b>	
<b>Political Economy</b>	

NOTE.—In preparing for entrance to the College of Law, students are urged to take as much Latin, History, and English as possible, since these subjects are found to be of special value.

## STATUS OF STUDENTS.

A Regular student is one who is regularly admitted, and who is a candidate for a degree.

A Special student is one who is regularly admitted but who, not being a candidate for a degree, does not take the regular course.

A Partial student, or auditor, is one who is not regularly admitted, but who attends one or more courses.

Students desiring to be admitted to advanced standing, must present certificates from other reputable law schools or colleges, showing that they have pursued courses of study equivalent to those prescribed in this college, or undergo a satisfactory examination.

Persons who are unable to meet the entrance requirements may be admitted as special students, without being candidates for a degree. If they are able to meet the entrance requirements later on, such special students will be entered as regular students and candidates for a degree.

### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course embraces three Academic years of thirty-six weeks each.

The object of the course is to afford a thorough training in the fundamental principles of the law. Instruction is given by the study of leading cases, and Text books, by lectures and expositions, and by colloquy and discussion. In addition to the regular instruction, lectures are given by eminent specialists in the profession at the bar and on the bench.

The subjects taught during the three years are as follows:

#### PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

##### FIRST YEAR.

1. CONTRACTS—"Cases on Contracts," Williston. Two hours a week. Paul L. Martin.
2. TORTS—"Cases on Torts," Ames, vol. 1 (2d ed.); Smith, vol. 2. Two hours a week. Duncan M. Vinsonhaler and John A. Bennewitz.
3. CRIMINAL LAW—Beale's "Cases on Criminal Law." Clark and Marshall on "Criminal Law." Two hours a week. Lee S. Estelle and Dan J. Riley.
4. PROPERTY—Gray's "Cases on Property," vols. 1 and 2. Two hours a week. Paul L. Martin.
5. COMMON LAW PLEADING—Ames' "Cases on Pleading" (2d ed.). One hour a week. Charles A. Goss.
6. DOMESTIC RELATIONS—Woodruff's "Cases on Domestic Relations." One hour a week. Harley G. Moorhead.

## SECOND YEAR.

1. EVIDENCE—Thayer's "Cases on Evidence." Two hours a week.  
Frank Crawford.
2. JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE IN EQUITY—Ames' "Cases on Equity Jurisdiction." Two hours a week. Wm. J. Coad.
3. PROPERTY—Gray's "Cases on Property," vols. 3 and 4. Two hours a week.  
Frank H. Gaines and S. W. Smith.
4. SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—Burdick's "Cases on Sales." Two hours a week.  
Harley G. Moorhead.
5. AGENCY—Wambaugh's "Cases on Agency." Two hours a week.  
J. J. Boucher.
6. QUASI CONTRACTS—Keener on "Quasi Contracts." One hour a week.  
C. J. Smyth and John A. Rine.
7. TRUSTS—Ames' "Cases on Trusts," (2d ed.). Two hours a week.  
Ed P. Smith.

## THIRD YEAR.

1. CORPORATIONS—Smith's "Cases on Private Corporations," (2d ed.); Smith's "Cases on Municipal Corporations" Two hours a week.  
J. A. C. Kennedy.
2. INSURANCE—Wambaugh's "Cases on Insurance." One hour a week.  
Ralph W. Breckenridge.
3. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Thayer's Cases on Constitutional Law." Two hours a week.  
Howard Kennedy.
4. SURETYSHIP—Ames' "Cases on Suretyship." Two hours a week.  
George A. Day.
5. JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE IN EQUITY—Ames' "Cases on Equity Jurisdiction." Two hours a week. Wm. J. Coad.
6. BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES—Ames' "Cases on Bills and Notes." Two hours a week.  
H. P. Leavitt.
7. PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS—Beale's and Wyman's "Cases on Public Service Companies." One hour a week.  
Irving F. Baxter.
8. CODE PLEADING—Selected cases and practical exercises. One hour a week.  
C. J. Smyth and John A. Rine.



## LECTURES

As a part of the Program of Studies during the second and third years lectures will be given upon the following subjects:

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF FEDERAL COURTS—No text book. Wm. H. Munger.

PROBATE LAW AND PROCEDURE—No text book. Duncan M. Vinsonhaler

PUBLIC OFFICERS—No text book. : : T. J. Mahoney

CONFLICT OF LAWS—Beale's "Cases on the Conflict of Laws." J. J. Boucher

ADMIRALTY—Ames' "Cases on Admiralty." T. J. Mahoney

BANKRUPTCY—Williston's "Cases on Bankruptcy." Charles E. Clapp

MORTGAGES—No text book. : : : : H. C. Brome

INTERNATIONAL LAW. : : : T. J. Mahoney

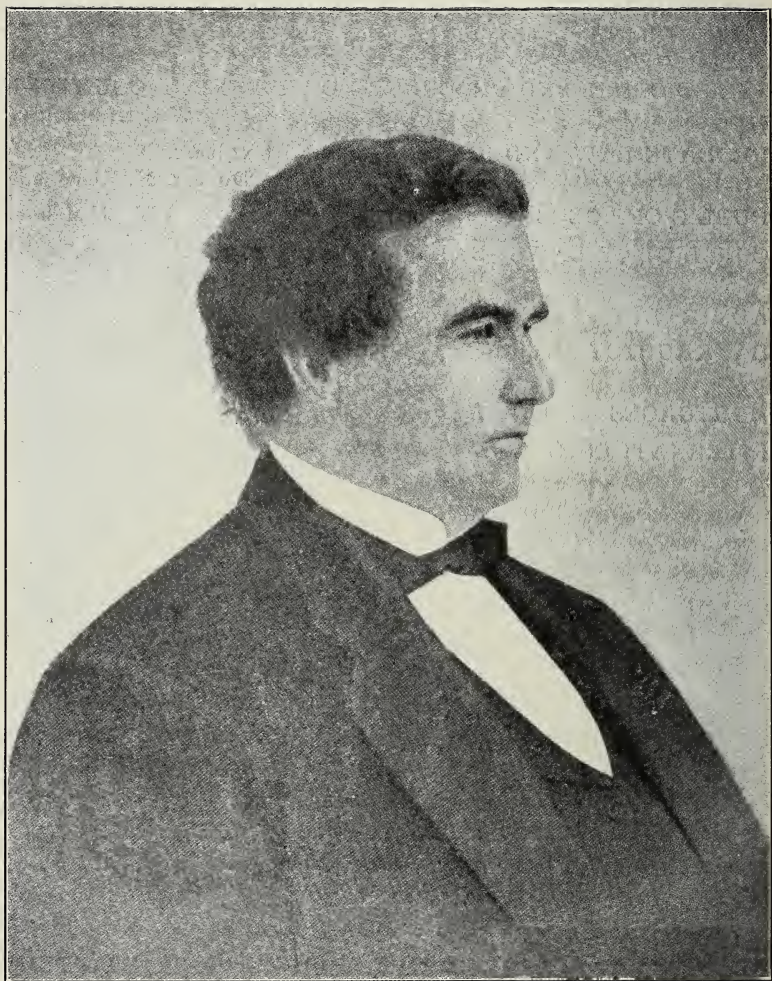
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THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICE WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING COURSES.

1. *Office Practice*—Critical study and drafting of agreements and contracts in common use, such as Bills of Sale, Bills, Notes, Bonds, Land Contracts, Articles of Co-partnership, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Incorporation, Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, Wills, Abstracts of Title, Insurance and Guaranty Contracts.

2. *Principles of Advocacy*—All topics involved in the preparation and trial of causes; in professional education and conduct, and in legal Bibliography. The best authors are pointed out.

3. *Practical Exercises in Pleading*—Every step in each common law action is exemplified. The student is taught to draft the various forms of pleading, affidavit, bond, or court order incident to the progress of



EDWARD CREIGHTON.

each case. Practice is also given in the preparation of instructions, bills of exceptions and abstracts of appeal.

4. *Lecture Course of Practice*—It treats of such topics as attachments, receiverships, procedure before masters, extraordinary remedies, Appellate practice, Federal practice, bankruptcy, patents and copyrights, special assessments. This course gives advanced students the advantage of the wide knowledge and experience of men who are leaders at the Omaha bar, in the several subjects which they take up.

### SPECIAL HELP AND PRIVILEGES.

As some of the students who have not graduated in a Classical Course may find themselves deficient in branches which are of considerable advantage to a lawyer, the School Faculty will be assisted by members of the University Faculty, who will give systematic instruction in these subjects:

1. *Logic*—Our cognitive powers. Ideas and their kinds. Judgments and propositions. General law of the reasoning process. Various forms of reasoning. The syllogism, induction, fallacious reasonings. The nature of absolute certainty. Limitations of certainty. Consciousness. Primary ideas. Analytical and synthetic judgments. The inner and outer senses. Memory. Deduction. Authority. The ultimate test of certain knowledge.

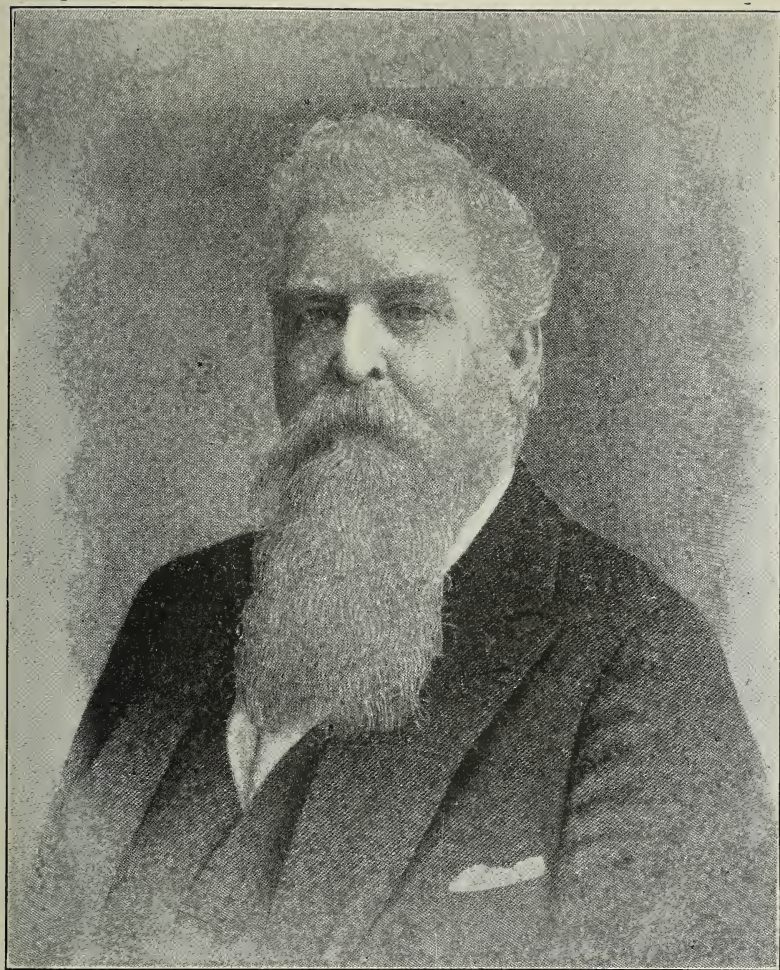
2. *Jurisprudence*—The essence of morality. Radical distinction between good and evil. The determinants of morality. The true objects of human acts. The relation between means and ends. The influence of circumstances. The distinction between what is directly and what is indirectly willed. The essence of law. The source of its moral obligation. Natural and

positive law. Essence of right and duty. The workings and the binding force of conscience. The natural rights of man, antecedent to all human legislation. His natural and inalienable right. Right to life, limb, honor, ownership of property. Communism, socialism, anarchy. The natural rights of parents and children, husbands and wives, employers and employed. The binding force of matrimony.

3. *Forensic Eloquence*—How to study a case. Determining the exact question and the particular state of the question. Presumptions in each case. How to find the most telling arguments. The general sources of thought. Definition. Enumeration of parts. Genus and species. Cause and effect. Circumstances, antecedents, and consequences, contraries, similarities, probabilities. How to search for authorities, precedent, examples. How to arrange arguments and draw up the plan of a discourse. How to develop thoughts by exposition, reasoning, refutation. How to handle the oratorical precautions. How to deal with judge, jury and witnesses. Committing discourses to memory and delivering them with clearness, force, elegance and effectiveness. Varieties of style suitable to eloquence at the bar, deliberative bodies and before popular assemblies.

4. *Natural Law and Legal Practice*—Moral causation. Essence, concrete existence and attributes of natural law. Human acts and animal motions. When is man responsible? Freedom of the will. Utilitarianism. Justice, charity, fidelity. The individual, the family, the state. What can we own and how can we become owners? Rights, extent, canons, equity and subjects of taxation. Conflict of rights. Combinations of capital, labor organizations. Legal ethics, legislators, judges, jurors, lawyers. Rules for the guidance of a lawyer's professional conduct.





COUNT JOHN A. CREIGHTON.

5. *The Latin Language*—Especially with reference to the study of law and the use of legal terms.

6. *Elocution*—Students of law may join, without charge, the classes of Elocution conducted for the Collegiate Classes of the Classical Department. This course includes delivery and interpretation; impersonation; rendition of oratorical and dramatic selections; discussion and criticism; impromptu speaking; besides the ordinary exercises in vocal culture, breathing, position, gesture, pronunciation, emphasis, qualities of the voice, etc.

7. *Oratory and Debating*—Students of law may take advantage of the several Literary, Debating and Oratorical societies, conducted under the direct supervision of members of the University Faculty, and they may receive individual help, just as students of the Classical Department do. The exercises include:

1. Declamation and Elocutionary Reading of extracts from the classic drama or from model orations.

2. Criticism and discussion of interpretation and delivery by the instructor, or by critics chosen from among the more advanced members.

3. Composition and reading of stories, poems, and essays, historical, critical or personal. Careful preparation by means of extensive reading and of consultation with the Instructor is prescribed for this exercise.

4. Set orations illustrative of the precepts for oratorical composition, on topics suited to the speaker and his hearers and written and delivered with a view to producing in the audience actually present the desired effect of convincing or of persuading to action.

5. Extempore speaking on questions discussed, or on matters of business proposed in joint session or transacted by committee.

6. The theory and practice of Parliamentary Law in deliberative assemblies. This constitutes the object of the vigilance of the chairman and of students chosen for this purpose. Extraordinary sessions, too, are called for the explicit and exclusive study of parliamentary practice.

7. Debates. The amount of time devoted to regular debates, supervision exercised in the choice of questions, the assistance rendered in the preparation of argument, make this exercise the most profitable of all undertaken. Questions of interest of a political or historical or economic nature, prepared by a special committee, afford an opportunity to all students to engage in general discussion.

8. Lectures. From time to time lectures and conferences are given by the Instructor or by other members of the Faculty on subjects and on methods of study of practical value.

#### LECTURES.

Single Lectures and courses of lectures are given during the year by members of the Faculty of Law, and by leading members of the Omaha Bar. Particular announcement of these will be made at the beginning of each term.

#### DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is granted to students who have completed satisfactorily the full course of instruction in the Department of Law, and to those who, having been regularly admitted to advanced standing, have satisfactorily completed the work of the third year. In all cases candidates must have passed satisfactory examinations upon all subjects of instruction.



## METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The plan of study and teaching is based upon the combined advantages of the most approved systems already in use. These consist of text books and adjudged cases, carefully selected, which are studied, analyzed, compared and discussed before the class; general topics, together with lectures and practical exercises in pleading and practice in both common law and code procedure, drafting of legal papers, etc.; the aim in all being to give the student correct impressions of the applications and limitations of legal principles and how to deal with cases which may be presented to him.

## RECITATIONS.

For all text book and lecture work, the professor holds frequent examinations upon the ground covered by the text books and lectures. Additional quiz work upon the lectures is also given by the instructors.

## EXAMINATIONS.

Each text book in the course of study is made the subject of a carefully written examination shortly after its completion. Students passing satisfactorily upon the subjects of these examinations will not be required to stand a second examination upon them during the year. Those who fall below the standard required, may, at the discretion of the faculty, have an opportunity of making up the deficiency before the close of the year, provided they have been regular in their attendance upon lectures and quizzes. It is thought that this system will promote more careful study and, with less tax on the student's endurance, secure a better test of his actual knowledge than an examination at the end of the course.



## TUITION AND FEES.

All fees are payable in advance at the office of the Registrar. They are as follows:

Matriculation fee .....	\$5 00
Library fee, each semester.....	1 00
Diploma fee .....	10 00

## TUITION FEE.

Payable for the first semester.....	\$25 00
Payable for the second semester.....	20 00
Total.....	\$45 00
Special students, each semester.....	\$12 00

## EXAMINATION FEES.

For advanced standing.....	\$10 00
For all who require special examination.....	2 00

## LIVING EXPENSES.

Board and lodging can be had for \$15 to \$17 a month.

Students have many opportunities to secure employment, by means of which they may defray a part of their expenses. Though the College authorities do not undertake to find employment for students, they will be glad to assist applicants to the best of their power.

To this end a Bureau of Information has been established through which students may obtain profitable employment for their spare time.

A small fee is charged for this service.

Information regarding rooms and board may be had from the Information Bureau free of charge.

## BOOKS.

Books will be furnished at the lowest prices to students who desire them, by applying at the office of the Registrar. Before buying books, students are advised, for their own advantage, to consult with members of the Faculty or Registrar.

## LIST OF STUDENTS.

Boler, James P.	Mertin, George H.
Brown, Bernard	Morrell, M. M.
Burke, Charles S.	Morton, John B.
Bracelin, C. M.	Negley, J. I.
Copeland, Charles S.	Organ, Richard J.
Donnelly, M. J.	Potter, E. A.
Frisk, E. E.	Schall, William A.
Fettermen, A. D.	Schnell, Arthur P.
Fraser, W. C.	Schneider, Louis
Green, Joseph F.	Sullivan, Joseph
Gogerty, David L.	Sullivan, Paul J.
Hogan, Edward D.	Stuart, Robert
Kelly, Frank	Woodruff, Arthur
Leary, Edward F.	Wilbur, Raymond L.
Lynch, William P.	Young, George
McCaffrey, C. Joseph	Young, Raymond G.
McMurphy, Edward H.	

## CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY.

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### THE UNIVERSITY.

Creighton University consists of five Departments or Schools. Four of these (Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy) are located in specially equipped College Buildings in the very heart of the thriving business part of the city of Omaha. The College of Arts and Sciences is situated on Twenty-fifth and California Streets, and commands an excellent view of the city and surrounding country. The grounds, including the spacious College Campus, cover an area of six acres.

For general information relating to the University as a whole, general catalogues, etc., address

### THE REGISTRAR,

Creighton University, - OMAHA, NEB.

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### THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Twenty-Fifth and California Streets, Omaha, Neb.,

Offers three years' course leading to the Bachelor's degree in Language and Literature (English, French German, Latin and Greek); Mathematics (college and advanced); Science (Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology); History (ancient, mediaveal, and modern); Philosophy, Pedagogy, Civics and Economics, Sociology and other subjects appropriate to a modern college.

Post-graduate courses are also offered leading to the degree of A. M. Special advantages are offered to the graduates of this college in professional schools of the University.

For further information, address

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, Creighton College,

25th and California Sts.

OMAHA, NEB.

### MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Offers a four years' course, leading to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. The hospital and clinic facilities are exceptionally good. Provision has also been made for an all-medical five years' course for students desiring an especially thorough and complete medical course.

In the 1905 report of the National Association of Physicians and Surgeons the Creighton Medical College stands second among University Medical Schools of the United States in the percentage of "passes" in examinations before State Boards.

For further information address,

**THE DEAN, Creighton Medical College,**  
**14th and Davenport Streets, Omaha, Neb,**

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### COLLEGE OF LAW.

Offers a three years' course of Law leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. Special facilities are provided for a thorough preparation in the practical details of litigation and the actual conduct of legal business as well as the theoretical aspect of the law. The library is adequate to all of the needs of the student, including over ten thousand volumes.

The courses are arranged with a view of giving students that knowledge of law which will be indispensable to them in whatever part of the country they may practice.

For further information address

**THE REGISTRAR, Creighton College of Law,**  
**210 South 18th Street. OMAHA, NEB.**

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### DENTAL COLLEGE.

Offers a three years' course leading to the Degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. The School opened Monday, October 2, 1905, with a complete modern equipment, and with facilities for instruction in Dental Surgery unsurpassed by any college in the west. The college building is particularly well adapted for the convenience of the students and instructors. Centrally located with an entrance to the elevator which brings the patients directly into an elaborate waiting-room, abundant clinical material is assured.

For further information address,

**THE DEAN, Creighton Dental College,**  
**210 South 18th Street. OMAHA, NEB.**



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**COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**

Offers courses leading to the Degree of Graduate in Pharmacy and that of Pharmaceutical Chemist. These courses include instructions in General and Inorganic Chemistry, Chemical Analysis, Botany, Pharmacognosy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Dispensing and Analytical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, including Drug Assaying, Bacteriology, and Sanitary Analysis. It is in practically continuous session, being closed only in August.

For further information address,

**THE DEAN, Creighton School of Pharmacy,**

**210 South 18th Street.**

**OMAHA, NEB.**

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**CREIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL.**

Offers the usual High School course preparatory to College and practical life. In Creighton Academy this course has more weeks in the year and more class hours in the week than the Public High School, and, therefore it covers a larger field and takes in more branches. Its proximity to the College Department, with its many facilities, constitutes a great advantage to the Academy.

For further information, address

**THE VICE-PRESIDENT, Creighton University,**

**25th and California Streets.**

**OMAHA, NEB.**



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